

Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1877.

The Bankers' Convention.

The following resolutions reported by the Executive Council upon the subject of resumption were adopted as a declaration by the Convention of Bankers in New York:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the early resumption of specie payments is necessary to the restoration of general prosperity and social progress throughout the nation.

Resolved, That the general use of coin—the measure of value as formerly—will alone secure those certain rewards to labor and industry that are necessary to the price of all property which are required to stimulate enterprise and give proper encouragement to every useful industry. That the time has fully come when an enforced currency—an expedient of the war—should be gradually removed, while all the conditions in the country are most favorable to that end.

Resolved, That it is essential to the highest welfare of the American people that their trade and commerce should be conducted upon the standard of value which the most advanced commercial nations in the world have adopted.

Resolved, That the general resumption of specie-payment can be best secured by the maintenance by the Government of the Government and the people, through the agency of the banks, which is earnestly recommended.

Resolved, That by such cooperation the resources of the country will be most effectively reached, whether in smaller or larger sums, and absorbed into the hands of the Government, and the present bountiful harvest and increasing mechanical and manufacturing production of the nation will thus contribute to resumption.

Resolved, That this great end can be secured with the cooperation of the people by means already provided for by law.

It is necessary that the banks should cooperate with the Government in the measures for resumption. That they will cooperate in this manner we have no doubt. It is their interest to do so; for they are desirous of concessions from the Government which they could not be so unwise as to imperil by opposing the measures of the Government to resume. They want the reduction of the bank-tax, and they want the opportunity to participate in the agency for the sale of national bonds monopolized by syndicates. It is the interest of both Government and banks that there should be harmony between them.

The New York Herald suggests that if the banks were indisposed to cooperate with the Government they could force a renewed suspension of specie-payment within three days after resumption, as they will more than probably hold more than twice the amount in greenbacks that there will be of the reserve in gold for the purpose of resumption. Then the Democratic party have pledged themselves in favor of a further postponement of the day of resumption, and should there be any combination between the banks and the party opposed to resumption in 1879 it might be postponed.

We think nothing of these perils. They are no perils at all. The banks will do nothing to embarrass the Government in its attempt to resume. They will be very clear of wantonly drawing out the Government gold with their greenbacks. They would of all things dread a return to resumption, and will do every thing in their power to maintain specie-payments once they are resumed.

The Democratic party resolved against the resumption in 1879 under the conviction that it was too early. But we imagine that if it appears that under the pacification there is such improvement of the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country, and such restoration of confidence and trust amongst the people, and such general ease at home, and the balances between the United States and foreign kingdoms are upon such a footing that resumption may safely take place, the Democrats as a party will not oppose it.

The Bankers' Convention did exactly what they were bound in respect to their own interest to do—pledged themselves to unite with the Government and do what they could to help on resumption.

The Silver Question.

Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, on Thursday made his speech in favor of remonetization of silver. After he had concluded he was loudly applauded, and a resolution of thanks was voted him by the body. Mr. Groesbeck concluded his speech with the following concise summary of his leading opinions:

"We are told that we should have gold, that we may be in commercial accord with Europe. It is well. Let us for the same reason have silver also, that we may be in accord with Asia and other nations. So we will be in accord with all, and that will be better. Great nations do not try to help each other or look alone to their own interests, but rather, and contend for the commerce of the weaker and more necessitous nations. The commerce of Europe, we appreciate it; the commerce of silver-loving Asia, with her 800,000,000 of thrifty and industrious people, we appreciate it; it is difficult to overestimate it. It was this which enriched Alexandria and the cities of the Mediterranean in their day; it was for this that Portugal sought a passage by sea, and, having found it, was enriched as never before. It is the silver of the present day which enriches the wealth of Holland, France, and other European nations. What were England without it? It is for this mainly that Russia is now wading in blood toward Constantinople; it was in search of a shorter passage to this commerce that America was found—found by us. How grand our position! With gold for some, silver for others, and teeming products for all, be it ours ere long to control the commerce of the world."

NEWS FROM SENATOR MORTON.—We don't know what official in the Post-Office Department in Washington is running Senator Morton's illness. Whoever it is attends faithfully to the business. His telegram of Friday night ran, "Senator Morton is still doing well"; and a reciprocal telegram might have gone back to Richmond, Ind., "So is the director of the Post-Office Department." We mean no unbecoming levity, but it is a remarkable fact that concerning the progress of the illness of a distinguished United States Senator the Post-Office Department of the General Government should become the peculiar organ. Granting that the afflicted Senator be a man in whose condition at such a time the general public is interested, information should pass through the ordinary channels. If any Department of the Government is properly the channel of communication for such intelligence, should it not be the State Department? The Post-Office Department is not in any way that we know of peculiarly related to Mr. Morton more than any other Department. Supposing that the apparent peculiar solicitude is earnest, we would ask how are the people north and south of the

lower James, who are now served by horse mails, to be informed of the condition of the Senator with that expedition which the Department seems to desire? The news from Indiana to that Department travels with lightning speed and is immediately sent by the same agent to all parts of the country except the unfortunate district alluded to. This hitch in the transmission of the news should be remedied. Certainly the pretermitted district ought to have a chance to know at the earliest period, the condition of Mr. Morton, and indeed all the news that is going.

To give a touch of finance to the tail of this piece the Department saves four dollars a day by declining to pay what the steamboats ask for carrying the mails. If it pays for the Morton telegrams the saving may be about enough to pay for them.

Other Side of the Register.

There are four parties interested in the working of the MORTON register: 1st, the State; 2d, the man who drinks; 3d, the owner of the drinking establishment; 4th, the employee who mixes drinks and receives the money for them, and rings the register for each; the State is interested in the honest enforcement of the law; the customer who is charged with tax is desirous that it should be registered and paid to the State; the owner of the drinking establishment is interested in having all the drinks on which tax is paid correctly registered, because he is sure to incur the penalty of paying the penalty for each case of neglect to register a drink, and the register is his best possible check upon his agent who receives money for drinks at his country; and the employee who mixes drinks and receives money for them is peculiarly interested; if he is a man of strict integrity he finds a register of his sales that, if he is faithful, keeps a perfectly reliable account of his sales. If he should be in the habit of fleecing a suit of clothes or any other kind of self-appropriation from the money of his employer, he will consider the register an abominable detective, depriving him of the means of purloining a dime now and then.

And thus we see the relations of the several parties to the little machine.

Now, clearly the interests of the State and of the owner of the drinking establishment are the same. It is that the bell shall be faithfully rung for every drink. The State gets its due and the owner a correct record of his business, by which he settles his cash account at night. This is admirable. If the State gets its own MORTON register is a success, and will save the public credit. The owner of the drinking-house has his sales properly recorded; he is secured against embezzlement or infidelity of his employee, and this very security is a thing which has puzzled all liquor-sellers, and for the want of which immense losses have fallen upon the owners of liquor establishments.

This is indeed the "other view" of the matter. It is very interesting. The taxpayer is a sort of intermediate friend of both the State and the owner of the drinking establishment. It is clearly his interest that the tax he pays shall be registered. He is sure to listen for the bell. In this he becomes the guardian of the interests of both the State and the owner of the drinking establishment. With the tax-payers the interest and desire of the honorable employee are identical.

Now, then, who is not interested in the honest recording of the tax on drinks save the person who may want to cheat both the State and the owner of the establishment? Viewing the little machine thus quietly, it seems to be the friend of all the parties, and to be the very best check upon bartenders that up to this time has been invented.

Colonel John L. Eubank.

Colonel EUBANK accepts the nomination for reelection to the Senate from the Bath district in a very frank and manly letter. He is one of the true grit. There is no dodging and twisting about him. He makes his letter a sort of address to his constituents. We quote from it the following paragraph on the debt question, which is both candid and just:

"I hear it said that I am opposed to any compromise of the debt, even if a compromise should be practicable. I am not; but have been among the most willing, as my brother-senators will bear me witness, to maturely consider every proposition of compromise that has been suggested to the Legislature during my time of service. Furthermore, I am of the opinion that the debt can be compromised, and believe, from information which I am not authorized to give, that a compromise will be made acceptable to the best interests of the State. I knew it was being matured last winter, but I think, I do not say that I endorse the provisions for I do not know them; but when presented to me, I will anxiously and maturely consider it. I am unalterably opposed to a forcible compromise. It would be repudiation, and repudiation will result in ruin to our State. It would destroy confidence, depress business, demoralize our people, annihilate the good, utterly annihilate our State, and in sentiment without which no State can exist, and cost many times as much as it would to pay the debt. It is a mystery to me that the business-man, and the laboring man, too, do not comprehend the latter sentiment. All business men who wish to work for his daily bread would be more directly injured by repudiation than he who lives by a profession. For the laborer to accumulate he must have employment. He will not get it under the depression which repudiation will bring to all branches of the land. The senseless threat of repudiation (it is senseless, for the highest courts of the country have decided that it is not binding) will only serve to ruin the fair reputation of our old Commonwealth."

Colonel EUBANK says that if the whiskey-bill proposed by Governor LETCHER in the House of Delegates and by himself in the Senate of the General Assembly had passed he unhesitatingly asserts it would have yielded from \$500,000 to \$700,000 and relieved the State of all trouble. He doubts the practicability of the MORTON register, and opposed it; but if that, he says, "can be honestly and faithfully executed it will soon pay the debt."

Colonel EUBANK is right. Thus enforced it will bring entire relief not only from trouble about the debt, but from a far greater trouble—a horde of demagogues more unscrupulous and mercenary than any of the genus demagogue that ever appeared in the Virginia arena.

JOHN LETCHER stands upon the platform of the State Convention. Quoting the resolution of the Convention concerning the State debt, he says:

"This day and its inscription is sufficient for me, and I sustain it as it is, without any such absurd addition as the words 'Forcible adjustment' carry with them. Exactly!"

No southern man should vote for a candidate for Speaker of the National House of Representatives who is not friendly to the Texas and Pacific railroad, whether it be the Landmark or Mr. Goode. The Norfolk Landmark is bitterly hostile to that great southern work. If Mr. Goode agrees with it on this question, he not only will not be a prominent candidate for Speaker, but he ought not to be.

The Bristol Courier reminds us that the other day located Jonesborough, Tennessee, in North Carolina. We beg pardon of the Jonesborough, Tennessee, Journal, for this slip of the pen. For the good article on the subject of the penitentiary taken from that journal deserved a more careful respect.

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Senator Wallace on the Situation.

WHAT HE THINKS OF MR. RANDALL'S CHANGES—THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—WHO WILL CONTROL THE SENATE, &c.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, was in the city yesterday on legal business before the Departments, and left last night for his home. He thinks the indications are that the Democratic ticket will be elected in Pennsylvania. He thinks that heretofore the Democratic party in the State has been better organized than the Democratic party, and has been able to get out a larger percentage of its vote, but that this year the Democrats will get out the larger percentage, because a sore over the Hayes southern policy and civil-service order. They are growing and not disposed to work, while the Democratic party is united, and the candidates on the State ticket are popular. The labor movement is an unknown factor in the State as it is in a man of strict integrity he finds a register of his sales that, if he is faithful, keeps a perfectly reliable account of his sales. If he should be in the habit of fleecing a suit of clothes or any other kind of self-appropriation from the money of his employer, he will consider the register an abominable detective, depriving him of the means of purloining a dime now and then.

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AMUSEMENTS.
RICHMOND THEATRE.
ADMISSION: 25, 35, AND 50c.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.
SEPTEMBER 17, 18, AND 19.
REPRESENTATION OF
CALENDER'S FAMOUS
ORIGINAL
GEORGIA SOUTHERN MINSTRELS.
GEORGIA OF GENUINE NEGROES. MINSTRELS.
4 END-MEN! 40 ARTISTS!
UPROARIOUS PLANTATION MINSTRELS!
NEW ACTS!
NEW SKECHES!
BILLY KEMPTON, DICK LITTLE, J. GRACE,
P. DEVERAUX, W. E. LYLE, &c.
First appearance of the "INFANT KEMPTONS."
BILLY KEMPTON, DICK LITTLE, J. GRACE,
P. DEVERAUX, W. E. LYLE, &c.
First appearance of the "INFANT KEMPTONS."
TUESDAY EVENING—ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.
Box-seat at Johnston's. Family circle and gallery exclusively for colored people. se 14-5t

PIC-NICS.
ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS
WILL GIVE THEIR
SIXTH ANNUAL PIC-NIC
AT THE
JAMES RIVER BREWERY, ON WEDNESDAY
NEXT, SEPTEMBER 19, 1877.
A good band of music will be in attendance.
Tickets, FIFTY CENTS. se 17-M.T. & W.3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.
COHEN BROTHERS
WILL BE
CLOSED MONDAY NEXT.
WILL
RE-OPEN TUESDAY MORNING.
[se 15]

COHEN BROTHERS
WILL BE
READY BY NEXT TUESDAY
TO EXHIBIT
A FULL STOCK OF FALL GOODS.
THEIR DISPLAY
WILL BE
GREATER THAN ANY HERETOFORE.
THEIR PRICES LOWER.
REMEMBER.
THEY WILL BE CLOSED MONDAY
AND
RE-OPEN TUESDAY.
se 15

SCHOOL BOOKS.
COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS
AND
ALL THE BOOKS USED IN OUR PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE SCHOOLS
FOR SALE AT
PUBLISHERS' LOWEST RATES.
Liberal discount to merchants and teachers.
J. T. ELLYSON, Bookseller,
au 28 1112 Main street.

99-CENT STORE.
RECEIVED THIS WEEK AT THE
99-CENT STORE:
300 dozen FLINT-GLASS GLOBES at 99c.
dozen-five styles;
Very handsome WILLOW CHAIRS for children;
75 sets SIX-BALL CROQUET;
150 DOZEN-YARD 12-4 COUNTERPANES;
A few more LADIES' and CHILDREN'S APRONS
at 99c. a pair;
20 dozen of VALISES and SATCHELS is again
complete;
All shades of these large LEATHER SATCH-
ELS, with outside pocket;
A beautiful line of GENTLEMEN'S VEST-
CHAINS;
OUR POCKET-KNIVES are superior in quality, and
our assortment equals any in town;
A full line of MEN'S SOFT HATS;
All our patterns of SILVER-PLATED TEA- and
TABLE-SPOONS warranted plated on white
metal;
All shades (except blonde) in our large REAL-
HAIR SWITCH;
5 dozen of those elegant large WALNUT-TOP
TABLES;
Our new STEEL LADDER, with bracket for pail.
Any one wishing a catalogue will have it mailed
them free by sending address to
W. A. STEVENS,
se 15 505 Broad street.

CLOTHING.
JOHN LATOUCHE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 4 TENTH STREET.
has just received a varied assortment of CHOICE
GOODS, both foreign and domestic, which he will
make up in the best style and at very moderate
prices.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
se 11

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
R. H. STRATTON & CO., GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1314 CANE
STREET, RICHMOND, VA., solicit consignments of
all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MER-
CHANDISE. All consignments will be promptly
received and sold. SAMUELSON JONES, JR., for
many years engaged in the business in this city,
will be with us and will be very glad to renew his
acquaintance with his former friends and patrons.
se 12-5t & w4t

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.
NEW GOODS.
I have now in store a complete stock of
STAPLE and FANCY GOODS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE-CUTLERY, &c.,
to which I invite the attention of all. We can offer
special inducements in a great many goods from
New York auctions. E. B. TAYLOR,
se 17 1011 Main street.

CHINA, CHINA.
Just received, ten cases CHINA, direct from fac-
tories in France and England, consisting of deco-
rated and plain white
DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
CHAMBER SETS,
CUT GLASS,
for less money than ever offered before. Call and
examine before purchasing.
se 12 GEORGE GIBSON, JR.,
1207 Main street.

MINERAL WATERS.
NEW WATER.
-HUNYADI JÁNOS.
superior natural mineral water, highly recom-
mended by eminent physicians in this country and
in Europe.
Supply just received.
For sale by
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists,
se 17 1216 Main street, Richmond.

HORSES, MULES, &c.
HORSES AND MULES.—Just ad-
ded to our stable, 40 HORSES and
40 MULES. All in want of stock will do well to see
them before buying.
se 17-5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.
LEVY BROTHERS' STORE
WILL BE CLOSED
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.
AND
REOPENED TUESDAY MORNING.
AT WHICH TIME THEY WILL OFFER FOR
SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
WHICH THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED.
[se 15]

A NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
WILL BE EXHIBITED BY
LEVY BROTHERS
ON
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18TH.
THEIR STORE WILL BE CLOSED
UNTIL
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18TH.
WHEN THEY WILL BE PREPARED TO OFFER
SOME EXTRAORDINARY INDUCE-
MENTS IN THE PRICES
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
[se 15]

THE ROAD TO THE LARGEST
and cheapest stock of DRY GOODS in the city ends
at SYCLE BROTHERS', 311 Broad street. se 10
NEW GOODS ARE EXHIBITED
daily at SYCLE BROTHERS'. se 10
DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS
before you look at SYCLE BROTHERS'. No trou-
ble, no expense, and you will find the nearest as-
sortment in the city. We will show on the
FIRST FLOOR
A nice lot of FLANNELS, in all the colors and at
an extra price;
We have an extra large lot of CANTON FLAX-
NELS, just received;
We have a new lot of NAVY-BLUE, BOTTLE-
GREEN, and SEAL-BROWN STILKS, in all the
desirable shades, and at 12 1/2c. per yard;
BLACK SILKS at 65c. worth 80c.;
BLACK SILKS at 75c. worth 81c.;
BLACK SILKS at 81c. worth 87 1/2c.;
BLACK SILKS at 87 1/2c. worth 93c.;
The largest lot of SILKS in the city you will find at
se 10 SYCLE BROTHERS'.

THREE UNDERSHIRTS FOR \$1;
20 dozen more of those TOWELS at 25c. worth
35c.;
TOWELS from 10c. to 75c.;
3 pairs STOCKINGS for 20c.;
5 pairs DOG STOCKINGS for 50c.;
4 pairs REGULAR-HOSE HOSE for \$1.
The newest and largest assortment of HOSE for
Ladies, Misses, and Children in town you can find
at SYCLE BROTHERS'; and don't purchase else-
where before examination of stock. se 10

NICE ALPACA AT 16c.
NICE DRESS GOODS at 20c.;
A handsome lot of new shades in SCARFS just
opened at SYCLE BROTHERS'.
Six cases SWEET SOAP for 25c.;
Look at our 5 cases IRISH POWLIN worth \$1 per
yard;
4 spoons SILK for 25c.;
A handsome lot of new shades in SCARFS just
opened at SYCLE BROTHERS'.
13 dozen BOTTONS for 5c.;
250 UNLAVIABLE LACES for \$1, made of
Vansutta Cotton and Richardson's Lincen.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS MORE
of remnants of IRISH LINEN at 50c. worth
80c. and 1c. per yard—these are real Richard-
son's Lincen;
A handsome lot of new shades in SCARFS just
opened at SYCLE BROTHERS'.
Six cases SWEET SOAP for 25c.;
Look at our 5 cases IRISH POWLIN worth \$1 per
yard;
4 spoons SILK for 25c.;
A handsome lot of new shades in SCARFS just
opened at SYCLE BROTHERS'.
13 dozen BOTTONS for 5c.;
250 UNLAVIABLE LACES for \$1, made of
Vansutta Cotton and Richardson's Lincen.

THREE-RUTTON KID GLOVES at 75c.—each
pair \$1.00;
Look at our 45c. KID GLOVES;
A handsome lot of new shades in SCARFS just
opened at SYCLE BROTHERS'.
The largest assortment of HAMBURG EM-
BROIDERY in the city;
EDGING from 5c. to 81c. and all new patterns;
BLACK ALPACA at 29c. worth 35c.;
BLACK ALPACA at 35c. worth 40c.;
BLACK ALPACA at 40c. worth 45c.;
Beautiful BRILLIANTINE at 35c.—each value
80c.;
Our 40c. ALPACA is worth 60c.;
Our 60c. ALPACA is worth 90c.;
Our 90c. ALPACA is worth 125c.;
BLACK CACHEMIRE at 60c.—cheap at 90c.;
BLACK CACHEMIRE at 75c.—cheap at 100c.;
Our 81c. CACHEMIRE is worth 125c.;
We offer extra low—such as Bombazine, Heur-
ette and Grace Cloth, Tannin, Herculene; and all
the newest styles of Mourning Goods can be had.
3 LINCEN HANDKERCHIEFS for 50c.;
8 pairs ELEGANT HALF-HOSE for \$1;
Good CALICOES at 15c. SYCLE BROTHERS'.

DON'T BUY YOUR CASSIMERES BEFORE
YOU LOOK AT OUR STOCK.
CASSIMERES for men and boys' wear—a full and
complete assortment;
JACKSON'S boys' wear from 12 1/2c. to 50c.;
CASSIMERES from 40c. to 82c. per yard;
Don't fail to look at our 50c. and 75c. CASSIMERES;
New DRESS GOODS for fall wear opening daily.
We have a complete assortment of MATTINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS for floor and table, MAZE, CAR-
PETS, RUGS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS,
BLEACHED and BROWN DOMESTICS,
FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS, which
will be sold at wholesale prices.

BRIDAL MARSELS, and HONEYCOMB
QUILTS;
Look at our 70c. WHITE SPREADS; our \$1.25
SPREADS worth \$1.75;
Persons wishing a PARASOL, we will sell them at
50c. each; and our 75c. PARASOLS at 50c. each;
Persons wishing samples will please send postage.
Strict attention paid to all orders.
se 10 LEVY BROTHERS', 311 Broad street,
between Third and Fourth streets.

EDUCATIONAL.
MRS. SUSAN READ
WILL RESUME THE DUTIES OF HER SCHOOL
at her residence, corner Twenty-eighth and Broad
streets.
se 17-7t

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